BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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" 3 months.....2 75
" 6 months.....5 00
" 12 months.....10 00
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" 6 months.....2 00
" 12 months.....3 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC MATTER UPON THE FOURTH PAGE.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

Later From the North.

Richmond, Sept. 1.—The "Herald" of the 30th is chiefly filled with matter pertaining to the Chicago Convention.

The Convention refused to admit delegates from the Territory of West Virginia or from States in rebellion.

Washington Hunt introduced a resolution looking to a reconstruction of the Union through a Convention of all the States.

The Pennsylvania delegation offered a resolution for the same object of a much more satisfactory character.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Sept. 1.—Letters from officers in Early's command state that a considerable fight occurred on Saturday. Early feigned a retreat, and the 6th corps leaving Harper's Ferry in pursuit, was ambuscaded and terribly cut up. No official information had been received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, Sept. 2.—Capt. Hatch of the Exchange Bureau, left Varina at six o'clock yesterday. He was informed that a dispatch had been received at Fortress Monroe announcing the nomination of McClellan for President on the first ballot. Nothing said about the Vice-President or Platform.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—At the present time, when every hour is most valuable to farmers, and when the people are entirely dependent upon them for bread for man, provender for beasts, why is that our farmers are summoned under the Reserves to camp on the peaceful hills surrounding Charlotte, and there remain from day to day without any knowledge of what they are to do, to say nothing of the very great injury and incalculable loss which will unnecessarily befall all communities by their absence from the duties of crop gathering.

For the good of the people of the country—the almost starving widows and mothers of the gallant dead, we call upon Gen. Hoke to relieve these men, if their services are not immediately needed, that they may return to their fields and gather such of the fruits of the earth as may be ready for the barn or the stack.

We think somebody is to blame for this seeming unnecessary withdrawal of farmers from their respective duties, and we hope His Excellency Gov. VANCE, to whom we appeal, will promptly examine into the scheme and see if something cannot be done to relieve the people from the great anxiety and dread of starvation, by allowing the farmers to return to their duties in the field, where the cane, fodder and hay are ready for gathering, and will be lost if not speedily cared for and properly disposed of.—*Charlotte Times.*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops from this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 64, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 64, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon or the infliction of the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would not about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil Magistrates are also exherted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding and abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. H. McPHERSON, Private Secretary pro. tem.
Aug 26-d1w&2w

STRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received. Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 13 dtf Alpha Wesleon Mills.

☞ Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1864 NO. 153.

The following lines, says the Lynchburg *Republican*, were written by a youth not more than fifteen years old:

PEACE.

BY TOM BROADUS.

Weary of three long years of strife,
Of cannon's roar and loss of life;
Weary of carnage and battle array,
Of brave men slain to win the day,
O' hearts on wares of anguish tossed,
Sorrowing, mourning for loved ones lost,
Weary, so weary, oh! when will it cease,
When will our land be blessed with Peace.

The ministering pastor leads his flock,
As under the shade of a mighty rock,
Up to the house where rises prayer—
As incense to God on the morning air,
In humble tones the prayer ascends,
To Him on whom our fate depends;
On our land so filled with woe,
Merciful Father, Peace bestow.

When in the West at close of day
The sun's last beams has ceased to play,
The family gathered, read the word;
Then lowly bend and thank the Lord,
For past protection, sweetly given,
For blessings here and hope of Heaven.
Then on our land Lord pitty take;
And send us Peace for Jesus sake.

When twilight mists are gath'ring round,
The maiden sits in reverie bound;
Thinking of him she holds most dear,
Exposed to hardship most severe.
But Hope with rainbow's brightest tinge,
Gilds the cloud with silver fringe,
Sweetly the thought than fills her breast,
Peace cometh soon: 'tis for the best.

Thus o'er the land for Peace we sigh,
And closely scan the Nation's sky.
To see if aught there be to show,
Speedy relief from present woe.
Many the things we pain to do,
When these trials safe we're through.
Brighter and brighter, our hopes increase,
As nearer and nearer we come to Peace.

Firm as the rock on Gibralter's height,
She stands out in her patriot might,
Brave and undaunted as when the first,
Loud guns from the walls of Sumter burst,
Still patriot heart are straining hard.
To view the soldier's bright reward,
That time which brings a sweet release,
From bloody war, and gives us Peace.

Lynchburg, August 24th, 1864.

CASUALTIES.

The following are the casualties in the 55th Regiment, in the engagement of the 18th and 19th, near the Weldon Road:

Aug 18th—Company A: Killed, none. Wounded, privates J D Adams, severely in leg; Stephen Barnes severely in leg; J G Proctor severely in body; A Smith, slightly in leg; G H Lane, severely in head. W E Pender severely in leg.

Co B: Killed, Jesse Anderson. Wounded none.

Co C: Killed, none. Wounded, Corpl E F M Lewis, severely in thigh and leg. Privates A Womack in arm; W Womack, in arm; R H Martin, finger amputated.

Co D: Killed, none. Wounded, Lieut W H Towery, severely in breast, private, John Millen, severely in arm; A B Hamrick, finger amputated; A M Martin, in arm, severely.

Co E: Killed, none. Wounded, Sergt J H Cason in leg, severely; privates, C H White, slightly in hand; J L Tucker, severely in leg; L V Tyson finger amputated.

Co F: Killed none. Wounded, J J Hoyle, right foot amputated; Sergt J R Willis, slightly in side; Corpl J A Kennedy, slightly in shoulder; Peter W M Colves, right leg amputated; Peter Shuford, slightly in forhead; Solomon Hoyle slightly in arm.

Co G: Killed Sergt W F Grantham; private John W Powell. Wounded, private J A Woodall, severely in face.

Co H: Killed none. Wounded, Sergeant Jesse Rives; severely in foot; Corpl D N Kever, in hand, slightly; private J B Kerley, in foot severely; A Bullick hip severely.

Co I: Killed, privates J W Tucker, W C Sandling. Wounded, privates G May, right leg amputated; Thos Lee, severely in hand; Wm Winston, slightly in breast; John W Walker, severely in arm; R N Griffin, finger amputated; B G Mason, slightly in head.

Co K: Killed, Stephen Sandford, W M Phillips. Wounded, privates J H Boyd, severely in shoulder; R H Frazier, right hand amputated. Missing, private J H Gretcher.

Aug. 19th—Co A: Killed, none. Wounded, none. Missing, Lieut T J Hadley.

Co C: Killed none. Wounded, Lieut P R Keam, severely in arm.

Co D: Killed none. Wounded, privates J Beason, in arm and leg, slightly; W S Prior, severely in shoulder; G H Champion, severely in arm. Missing, private John Green.

Co E: Killed, privates Gurgans, James Edwards.

Co H: Killed, none. Wounded, private H Swinson, slight in chin and throat. Missing, private M Rawles.

Co I: Killed, none. Wounded, Sergt J T Harris, in leg, slightly; private H May, in hip severely.—Missing, private W F Fuller.

Co K: Killed, none. Wounded, private L C Daniel. Missing, privates J P Murray, P Blackwell, W S Erkes.

RECAPITULATION—Killed, 9 enlisted men; wounded, 8 officers, 48 enlisted men; missing, 1 officer and 7 enlisted men.

Very respectfully,
R. W. THOMAS
Capt. Com'g Reg't.

Experiments were made at Toulon, with a new kind of iron-clad gunboat improvements which enabled it to move at a rapid rate either on land or water. This small vessel sets very low in the water, and has on deck an iron-clad shelter pierced with six port holes and eighteen embrasures. They can be taken to pieces in eighteen blocks, including the engine, and can if required be transported across the land to any point required with great celerity.

ORDERED TO DUTY.—The following officers recently exchanged have been ordered to report for duty as follows: Major General Archer ordered to report to headquarters of the army of Northern Virginia.—Major General Edward Johnson ordered to report to headquarters at Atlanta. Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson, ordered to report to Lieutenant E. Kirby Smith.

LAST OF THE PEYTONS.—On Monday, June 13th, says an English paper, there died a lady whose life had been so prolonged, and whose career had been so much associated with long by gone events, that though cheerful and active, in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, and with a keen interest in passing events, her existence seemed almost an anachronism. Anne Greenville, only daughter of the first Lord Camelford, and sister and co-heir of that half mad son of whom we have read in the memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, and who found an appropriate death from the pistol of Capt Best, born in London in 1772 and married twenty years later to Lord Greenville, died also in London (ninety-two years afterwards) last Monday.

We noticed last year her fortuitous meeting with Lord Lyndhurst, in St. Georges, Hanover Square, upon the occasion of Miss Copely. Her last appearance in public was at the Botanic Society's Exhibition, on Saturday last, when she seemed to be in her accustomed health and spirits. She was taken in the same night, and only survived till Monday. Her large estates are left, in accordance with the wishes of her husband, Lord Greenville, who died less than thirty years ago, to the Hon. Tescue, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl.

A gentleman writing to us from Nassau thus describes the cuisine of his hostess:

"What she does not give us turtle soup she gives us ochra, and when she does not give us hannoe fritters she gives cocoanut pudding.—The fish, which come twice a day to the table, were, up here before, kicking in the beautiful clear sea water. We have fried plaintains to our homony; and even if there were nothing else to be had, I could live contentedly enough on the fruit and finger-glasses scented one day with the fresh leaf of the lime and the next with one of the pimento. Indeed, on the delicious fragrant sea air, I could manage to exist almost as well as a turtle. So you see this island is what the Chinese call a little heaven, only that by far the greatest number of the saints are black."

DISCOVERY.—The Danville *Register* says:

A citizen of the country was in town a few days ago offering for sale two Confederate notes, old issue, of the denomination of one hundred dollars. He tried repeatedly to sell them for other money, but in vain, and finally tore them to pieces in disgust and scattered the fragments to the winds. There will be so much the Treasury will not have to redeem. The old notes of this demention are taxed ten per cent. per month, after April, and their rapid depreciation makes all persons unwilling to receive them almost at any discount. We had supposed they were all provided for long before this time.

We calll attention to the order of Gen. Whiting, commanding the post of Wilmington, relative to passes to visit the Forts. No passes will be granted for the present and it will be useless for persons to go to Wilmington with the expectation of reaching the forts. There are no doubt good reasons for the withholding of passes at this time, and Gen. Whiting will give notice to the public when circumstances will admit of a relaxation of the rule.

We are sorry to see that daily prayer meetings have been discontinued in Savannah and Columbus—in Columbus they have substituted a weekly prayer meeting, but in Savannah they have discontinued altogether. We look on the present as a dark hour in our struggle and a time of all others when God's people, everywhere, should humble themselves and implore His guidance and assistance.

CERTAIN OF THEIR INDEPENDECE.—The Chicago *Times* speaking of the war says:

The continuance of this war on present terms is as certain to result in the independence of the seceded States as night and day are to follow each other.

EXCELLENT STARCH.—To make starch which is very beautiful and of remarkable fine grain, grate the common Indian corn while in roasting ear state, thin the grated mass by adding water, strain through a cloth, and proceed in usual way for making starch.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25. 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALT WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.
Aug 3-d&wtf

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-diawtf E. E. HARRIS.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$2 00	One week	$15 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	26 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	36 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted twice, twice a week, or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.
GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,270 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,075 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 870 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant tenements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 22 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (100,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorghe mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as residences in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.
Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pliarisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,800 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 5,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 25-dtaw&w1m

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at

Aug 27-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,

Aug 26-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Rowan co, Governor
Gol David A Jenkins, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, A. A., Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Ohowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Gen Sol F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R O Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. Gen.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Reporgatorial term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Seymour M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William H Bobbitt, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, James J Yeates, Martford; 2nd Circuit, Charles O Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas A Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merriman, Buncombe.

Confederate States District court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Elridge, Johnston; J E Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patten, Buncombe.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William B Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. Parker, M. G. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Cathercine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rexboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. B. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 23-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORKS on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1864.

In This No.

The Confederate of the 31st ult. says:

"We take this opportunity of making note of another thing, a green, contingent, evil. It is the habitual employment in the local offices of men who are fit for field duty. One case there is everywhere. In the enrolling offices, to begin with. Does a General want a clerk? He will take the primest and healthiest young man he can find. Does the Adjutant General need fourteen Assistants? the Quartermaster, Commissary and all the various departments? They find them among the young and able-bodied for the most. While the army is filled primest, worn with constant, laborious, enervating duties, its ranks reduced, and the duties of each soldier increased, there are everywhere to be found those who are no worse for, exempted all the war, and kept from sharing the miseries and dangers it duties which appertain to the service.

And what the law requires is constantly violated, and evasions are made of its provisions. The government is not to blame for this, but the individuals who slight its commands. And the most lamentable feature of the case, so far as North Carolina is concerned, is that the "shade officers," as they are called, have been filled during the war by those whom hearts were least in the cause, and are now, in many instances, by disloyal men—Tories at heart, who are shielded from the military service by a "shade" employment."

Is this so? Is it true that the law of the country is constantly evaded or violated? The Confederate says it is. But "the government" is not to blame for it. Of course not. Who said it was. But the administration is responsible the administration? Does not the Confederate know?

And is it possible that Gov. Vance had under him, in the "shade offices" about Raleigh, "disloyal men—Tories at heart?" If so, who is to blame for it? Does Gov. Vance know it? If he does, and retains such men—"disloyal men—Tories at heart"—what must be thought of him?

The Confederate talks much, makes much ado about exempting the shade offices with healthy young men, especially at a time when the reserves between 18 and 45 are being taken from their families, their farms and workshops, and placed in camp. It is a great evil. But when those young men belong to certain favored families, or their political sins of the right stamp, or if they be they and evil—shade it, pay their respects most deferentially to Public opinion for the special privileges they enjoy. The Lesson?

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Standard.

All of which is respectfully submitted and to which we beg to add a few remarks. Now this announcement is strange, because it comes from the patrons, confidential friends, advisers and supporters of Gov. Vance. We labored zealously to prevent the election of Vance, and we are confident that his second term will not expire before a majority of the people will regret that they did not act with us; but we never suspected him or any of his subordinates with disloyalty; and even now, though the declaration comes from a source that has the confidence of those who rule both governments, we are not prepared to believe it. We know most of Gov. Vance's "shade officers" here, and the idea that the loyalty of any one of them was questionable never entered our head. But why does the *Confederate* make the application of its remarks so general?—why not give the name or names of those of the Governor's subordinates who are wanting in loyalty, and prefer charges? And let it go on and tell the public all about it, and whether or not these disloyal persons were known to be such when the Governor gave them place; or if known to him now, and if so point out to the Legislature its duty in the premises. If the Governor has appointed persons to office, or retains persons in office, knowing them to be disloyal—and of course the word of the *Confederate* ought to be good authority with him—he is unworthy of the seat he occupies and the Legislature should so declare.

But this is a family quarrel and one about which we care but precious little, though we hope his Excellency will have a good time with his new allies. We should be perfectly content without any Governor or other State officers; and in fact we do not know but what we might as well do away with the expense of a State establishment, for we are *blessed* with a machinery in the way of conscript bureaus, enrolling officers, tax collectors and impressing officers sufficiently *strong* to govern and protect us. *We* can get along without State officers very well.

But we have noticed the second paragraph of the extract from the *Confederate* first, and now turn to the first.

A year ago or more, in the performance of what we conceived to be a public duty, we called attention to the fact that two regiments of able-bodied pets were ensconced in the various Confederate and State offices about Raleigh and urged the chief of the Enrolling department to do his duty; and for our labor of love we made mortal enemies of the pets aforesaid and the chief of the Conscript department for North Carolina stopped his subscription to the *Progress* and withdrew his advertisements. We called the attention of the various departments to the law of Congress and the Order of Adjutant General Cooper requiring the service of all able-bodied men in the various offices, but no men were put in the field and we only got abuse for our pains. We entirely concur with the *Confederate* as to the "prim" young men and hope it will keep up the war until the last one of them is put in the field and compelled to fight for that independence for which they seem to thirst. It is not only the Confederate Commissary and Quartermaster departments that harbor these favorites, but the hospitals and every State department is full and running over, and one cannot look in the street day or night, but he sees these fancy, pampered favorites of the authorities sauntering along or lounging about. The fact is it seems that nearly every prominent secessionist in this State has one or two sons quartered in Raleigh to be preserved from the hardships and dangers of the field and fed and clothed at the public expense.

The *Progress* was the first paper in the State to raise its voice against this abuse of power, and we have suffered, pecuniarily, for it, but as we never shrink from the performance of a plain public duty we are ready to co-operate with the *Confederate* to drive these "prim" young men from their lolling places and compel them to perform the duties they owe to the country. All these "prim" young men are not radical war men, and go for "fighting it out now," but take care to do their part at a distance.

QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

To the Relatives and Friends of Confederate Soldiers Confined in Northern Prisons:

On the 22d of July, 1863, the Cartel of Exchange was agreed upon. The chief if not only purpose of this instrument was to ensure the release of all prisoners of war. To that end, the fourth article provides that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and that the prisoners then held, and those thereafter taken, should be transported to the points mutually agreed upon at the expense of the capturing party. The sixth article also stipulates that "all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable."

From the date of the cartel until July, 1863, the Confederate authorities held the excess of prisoners. During that interval deliveries were made so that as the Federal government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. As ready as the enemy always has been to bring false accusations against us, it has never been alleged that we failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not under charges when we held the excess. On the other hand, during the same time, the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in cruel confinement, sometimes in irons or doomed cells, without charges or trial.

In July, 1863, the enemy, for the first time since the adoption of the cartel, held the excess of prisoners. As soon as that fact was ascertained, whenever a delivery was made by the Federal authorities they demanded an equal number in return. I endeavored frequently to obtain from the Federal Agent of Exchange a distinct avowal of the intentions of his government as to the delivery of prisoners, but in vain. At length, on the 20th of October, 1863, I addressed to Brigadier-General Meredith the following letter, to wit:

"RICHMOND, VA., October 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General S. A. Meredith,
Agent of Exchange:

SIR: More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence in a proposition, that all officers and soldiers on both sides should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men on both sides should be released unless they were subject to charges; in which event, the opposite government should have the right of holding one or more hostages, if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your government to it.

As usual, you have as yet made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea, that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the Confederate government has refused or objected to a system of exchanges.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men on both sides be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of an answer; but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will come soon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange."

On the 29th of October, 1863, I received from General Meredith a communication informing me that my proposal of the 20th was "not accepted." I was insultingly told that if the excess of prisoners was delivered they would be wrongfully declared exchanged by me and put in the field. To show how groundless this imputation was, it is only necessary for me to state that since then I have repeatedly offered to give ten Federal captives for every Confederate soldier whom the enemy will show to have been wrongfully declared exchanged.

From the last named date until the present time there have been but few deliveries of prisoners, the enemy in each case demanding a like number in return.

It will be observed that the Confederate authorities only claimed that the provisions of the cartel should be fulfilled. They only asked the enemy to do what, without any hesitation, they had done during the first year of the operation of the cartel. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part of the Federal government to violate its own agreement, the Confederate authorities, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are so unjustly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their fair demands, and, accordingly, on the 10th of August, 1864, I addressed the following communication to Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, in charge of the flag of truce boat, which on the same day I delivered to him at Varina, on James river:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.

Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR: You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners. This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side upon parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As rapidly as they are delivered, from time to time, they will be declared exchanged.

This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered where it is practicable. I shall be happy to hear from you, as speedily as possible, whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange."

I accompanied the delivery of the letter with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave.

On the 20th of the same month, Maj. Mulford returned with the flag of truce steamer, but brought no answer to my letter of the 10th of August. In conversation with him, I asked him if he had any reply to make to my communication, and his answer was, that he was not authorized to make any. So deep was the solicitude which I felt in the fate of the captives in Northern prisons that I determined to make another effort. In order to obviate my objection which technicality might raise as to the person to whom my communication was addressed, I wrote to Major Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, who is the Federal Commissioner of Exchange, residing in Washington city, the following letter, and delivered the same to Major Mulford on the day of its date. Accompanying that letter was a copy of the communication which I had addressed to Major Mulford on the 10th of August.

"RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 22, 1864.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange:

SIR: Enclosed is a copy of a communication which, on the 10th instant, I addressed and delivered to Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange. Under the circumstances of the case, I deem it proper to forward this paper to you, in order that you may fully understand the position which is taken by the Confederate authorities. I shall be glad if the proposition therein made is accepted by your Government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange."

On the afternoon of the 29th of August, I was notified that the flag of truce steamer had again appeared at Varina. On the following day I sent to Major Mulford the following note, to wit:

"RICHMOND, Aug. 31, 1864.

Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent for Exchange:

SIR: On the 10th of this month I addressed you a communication, to which I have received no answer. On the 22d instant, I also addressed a communication to Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, enclosing a copy of my letter to you of the 10th instant. I now respectfully ask you to state in writing whether you have any reply to either of said communications; and, if not, whether you have any reason to give why no reply has been made?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange."

In a short time I received the following response, to wit:

"FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER 'NEW YORK,'
VARINA, VA., August 31, 1864.

Hon. R. Ould, Agent for Exchange:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of to-day requesting answer, &c., to your communication of the 10th instant on question of exchange of prisoners. To which, in reply, I would say I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I authorized to make answer.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange."

I have thus fully set before you the action of the Confederate authorities in relation to a matter which lays so near your hearts, and how it has been received by the enemy. The fortunes of your fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and friends are as dear to those authorities as their persons are precious to you, and I have made this publication, not only as an illustration of Federal bad faith, but also that you might see that your Government has spared no effort to secure the release of the gallant men who have so often fronted death in the defence of our sacred cause.

RO. OULD,
Aug. 31, 1864. Agent of Exchange.

WAR NEWS.

PETERSBURG.

[From the Express of Thursday.]

FROM THE FRONT.

Yesterday passed without the occurrence of anything of interest along the lines. The quiet was unbroken by the usual daily practice, and scarce interrupted by the ordinary picket firing. The day did not pass, however, without rumors of important movements on the part of the enemy, which we are disposed to discredit until more reliable intelligence reaches us.

It was stated on the street yesterday that a raiding party of the enemy had struck out through Dinwiddie county and had reached the vicinity of the Court House. This story is improbable from the fact that the roads leading hence to a point beyond the Yankee lines are strongly guarded, and the enemy would not be likely to force his way through without greatly endangering his safety. We need scarcely expect a raid by the enemy so near the city.

The report was again circulated last evening that the enemy had withdrawn from the Weldon Railroad. Steps were taken, we understand, to ascertain the truth of this important rumor, which gained some credence not only in the city but in the camp. Scouts were sent out to discover the enemy's position, but at this writing we have not heard the result of their reconnoissance. While we would be rejoiced to hear that the Yankees had withdrawn from the South of the city, we are yet loth to credit rumors that they have done so and shall await official confirmation. We cannot, however, see what advantages Grant derives from his occupation of the road, other than a slight inconvenience to the Confederate army, here. He has completely destroyed the railroad for a distance of ten miles and can accomplish nothing more. Therefore it is not improbable he may move to his vessels lower down.

Grant is again reported as moving troops to his right, with the intention of either reinforcing Butler or of making another feint on the North side of the James.

A deserter who came into our lines and was subjected to a strict examination stated that the Chicago Convention had nominated Gen. Geo. B. McClellan as the candidate of the peace party for President. He says a steamer arrived at City Point at a late hour on Tuesday night, bringing the intelligence.

Deserters are continually coming into our lines to avail themselves of the provisions of General Order No. 65.

A NEAT LITTLE AFFAIR.

Yesterday morning a dismounted detachment of Col. Griffin's 8th Georgia cavalry regiment, Dearing's Brigade, charged the enemy's outposts near Davis' house on the Weldon Railroad, captured five prisoners belonging to Warren's 5th Army Corps, killed two and drove the rest, some 150, in a perfect stampede nearly half a mile back to their supports. We did not lose a man in this skirmish.

This movement developed the fact that the enemy had two signal stations in the tops of two large pines from which they could very plainly observe any changes in the dispositions of our troops.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

An amusing incident is related to us, of the battle of Thursday last, for which we are unable to vouch. When the enemy's main line of works near Ream's Station was captured and the frightened Yankees were flying for safety, some of our infantry attempted to turn one of the captured guns upon them. They loaded, sighted and fired it, cutting off the top of a tall tree in the distance. They ventured to try the experiment again, and this time made a better shot, striking the body of a tree some twenty or thirty feet above the heads of the Yankees. A prisoner standing by and watching their practice, said: "Oh! boys, you don't understand the use of that gun—let me load and fight it." He did so, and the shell exploded in the midst of the Yankees. We have no doubt that many a prisoner would be glad to turn a gun upon his Yankee friends if the truth were known.

ATLANTA.

SHERMAN'S CHANGE OF BASE.

The following letter to the *Chronicle and Sentinel* will be found interesting:

ATLANTA, Aug. 27th, 1864.

Throughout the twenty-four ending yesterday morning the remarkable quiet that prevailed along the right and centre of this army, and the exemption of the city from the usual visitations of the enemy's shells, created no little wonderment, not only among the people, but also many of the army, and many were the conjectures to the reason indulged in. Early in the day yesterday, however, all were more astonished to learn that during the night the enemy had withdrawn his whole left wing, and gone nobody knew whither, having abandoned all his works and removed all his guns. And later in the day this astonishment was increased by the intelligence that his centre had also left its position in our front, a fact that was fully established by night. The abandoned camps and works were soon filled by our pickets and skirmishers, and scouts were flying about in every direction in the rear of Sherman's old line, to discover the whereabouts of the missing foe; but up to this hour, Saturday noon, so many conflicting reports as to the route the enemy took, their present purposes, &c., have been brought in, that the wisest are puzzled, and speculations as to why such a movement has taken place so suddenly are indulged in with much more hesitancy than usual. That the Yankees have gone as indicated above, however, is evident; why, where to, and for what purpose, has yet to be discovered.

Everything connected with this movement yet made, indicates plainly that it has been contemplated for some days by the Federal commander and those in his confidence. Their artillery, stores, ammunition supplies, in fact everything of any value whatever was taken with them.—The deserted works contain nothing but the debris of such a lengthy occupation, such as empty boxes and barrels, broken guns, tools, old haversacks and clothing, fragments of supplies, old letters and papers, &c., &c. Although the removal suddenly took place, the preparations had been going on for some time; and as all this evinces that the evacuation of the lines mentioned was in pursuance of some well considered and fixed policy, critics in and out of the army are puzzled in conjecturing as to the new aspect of the situation. Whether there is any more positive light in the counsels of our authorities, even I think doubtful; and my opinion is they are fully as much surprised as those who have much less means of attaining information.

My view is that Sherman has decided upon pursuing a new plan to capture Atlanta, instead of having taken the initiatory step to abandon the siege and leave the country, as some are asserting. He has tested the strength of our works, and knows they cannot be carried, and has been badly whipped in his effort to extend his left to the Macon road. Setting down before Atlanta will not accomplish its fall, so long as our rear communication is preserved. His next movement will be speedily made, by an effort to extend his right across the Macon road; and herein I have always apprehended danger. We have reports that the missing troops have crossed the river, but no such idea is entertained by our leaders; none of them imagine the movement indicates a retreat; and they are, I know, anxiously looking for Sherman to turn up in another quarter.

I made a personal examination of the late Yankee camps and works to-day, several miles in length. Our works, were strongly constructed, but bore no comparison to those confronting them, and several old campaigners expressed themselves satisfied that they had never received an order to charge the Yankee defences. At several points they had from three to five lines.—The Yankee industry had been long in endeavoring to ensure the safety of their carcasses, and Yankee ingenuity had also exerted itself in so arranging matters as to make themselves comfortable. The fortifications would be impregnable to the force they had when they were built. The ground in rear of their position had been kept scrupulously clean, and was entirely free from offal of any description that would generate disease or be even offensive. I could not help coming to the conclusion, while making these examinations, that it would serve an excellent purpose if our whole army, officers and men, could be marched through the deserted camps. The opportunity they would have then had to make observations would no doubt contribute to their comfort and safety hereafter, if they were in the least inclined to profit by what was to be seen.

There is as yet no official intelligence from Gen. Wheeler, of any importance, or if any has been received its purport has not been made public. It is now believed, however, that the State road to Chattanooga was found too strongly guarded to allow any material damage to be done; and beyond the capture of a large lot of beef cattle, and a number of prisoners, but little was accomplished in this line.

On the line from Dalton to Cleveland and Knoxville, the Road has been badly injured; even the Yankee journals admit this; and if it is of any importance to them in a military point of view—I doubt whether it is of much so far as operations against Atlanta are concerned—Sherman will feel it.

Of the the cattle captured by Gen. Wheeler, 965 have reached the vicinity of this army. The Chattanooga *Gazette* says he captured 1750—a part of which stampeded, and they recaptured nearly four hundred. The same authority says the notorious Streight was not killed as has been reported.

The Weather continues very excellent for campaigning, the days being only moderately warm, while the nights are very pleasant.

ROVER.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

The annexed letter from Secretary Trenholm was written to a gentleman in Savannah:

RICHMOND, AUG. 13, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and read it with great interest. Our views have been generally of accord upon the subject of finances, and I would willingly follow now the course you recommend if it were possible. But it is not; the recent measures of Congress are, but partially accomplished; and to arrest them half way, and attempt to substitute others, would lead to a condition of things approaching financial anarchy. Until the regular session of Congress, nothing can be done in the way of legislation for the redress of present ills. I shall do all in my power by a prudent administration of existing laws, to sustain the credit of the Government, until Congress assembles. And having given to their measures a patient, fair and deliberate trial, I shall perhaps be listened to then with more attention, in suggesting measures of reform. For what may take place in the meantime, I am in no way responsible. But our difficulties ought not to be aggravated by this short delay; and they can become so only in one way, viz: by the people advancing the price of supplies upon the Government.

The chief outlay now is for wheat, corn, fodder and meat; woolen and cotton goods, and rail road transportation. For these the Government deals with the planters, the manufacturer and the rail road companies. Nearly all its foreign supplies are now imported through its own agencies, and adds but little either to the circulation or the funded debt.

For the home purchase enumerated, and all other domestic expenditures, it is estimated that the outlay will not exceed three hundred millions from the 1st of July to the 21st December, provided that prices are not advanced beyond those of last year. These expenditures are thus under the almost absolute control of these three interests. And of these the planters are the chief in number, importance and influence. They hold the entire supply of food for the soldiers in the field and his family at home. Will they advance the price of food and with an abundant harvest? I hope and believe they will not.

Be that as it may, it is a risk that has been deliberately undertaken by Congress, in the arrangements of the two bills, and upon them the responsibility rests. The Virginia planters have nobly done their duty, in holding public meetings and opposing any advance of the schedule prices for their productions; and we must hope that their brethren in other States will not display a smaller share of patriotism and wisdom. There is no class so deeply concerned as themselves in keeping down the expenses of the Government. They are the great property holders of the country, and upon them must at last rest the chief burden of the public debt. There can be no escape from its ultimate payment; even now the bonds of the Government in immense sums are daily passing into the hands of foreigners, and coming more and more under the protection of international obligations. And our people are thus blindly allowing the only description of security that will maintain its present value on the return of peace to pass into the hands of strangers, while they themselves are employing the large sums paid them by the Government for domestic productions, to inflate more and more the prices of all descriptions of property, only to find their supposed gains swept away by the ruinous decline that will follow the return of peace.

If the planters saw their true interests they would be first to insist upon low prices and prudent expenditures. And the proceeds of every bushel of corn would be invested by them in Government securities, that they might themselves become the receivers of the future taxes. Yours most respectfully, G. A. TRENHOLM.

NOT ENGAGED, BUT MARRIED.—Some ridiculous mistakes occur among foreigners at times, owing to different meanings applied to the same word in our language. During the absence of a physician of our acquaintance, the other day, a gentleman called to see him, and rang the bell at the door. The summons was answered by a Dutch servant girl, of whom he inquired if the doctor was within.

"No."

"Is his lady in?"

"Yes."

"Is she engaged?"

The girl looked at him a moment, with a curious expression settled on her features as she replied:

"Why, no; she is already married."

The gentleman sloped.